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Freeform Search

Database:
US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:
L10 and status

Display: `50` Documents in **Display Format:** `FRO` **Starting with Number** `1`

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

| Search | Clear | Help | Logout | Interrupt |

| Main Menu | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences | Cases |

Search History

DATE: **Sunday, November 30, 2003**   Printable Copy   Create Case

Set Name Query	Hit Count	Set Name
side by side		result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L11 L10 and status	15	L11
L10 L9 and (network near event)	22	L10
L9 monitor$ near network near performance	121	L9
L8 monitor$ near network$	3780	L8
L7 (reorganiz$ near database) and (jean near homere)	10	L7
L6 L5 and purg$	1	L6
L5 6571285.pn.	1	L5
L4 6182157.pn.	1	L4
L3 5774689.pn.	1	L3
L2 5774689.pn.	1	L2
L1 5650994.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Print Selection

Help	Clear	Cancel	Print	Print First Page

Select?	Document ID	Section(s)	Page(s)	# Pages to print	Database
☑	6216163	all	all	27	USPT
☑	6209033	all	all	20	USPT
☑	6115393	all	all	* 62	USPT
☑	6088588	all	all	14	USPT
☑	6076174	all	all	7	USPT
☑	5796633	all	all	16	USPT
☑	5758071	all	all	14	USPT
☑	5615135	all	all	10	USPT

Note: Print requests for more than **49** pages are denoted by '*' and are in red.

Building	Room	Printer
cpk2 ▼	4c32 ▼	gbfrptr ▼

Main Menu	Logout

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L11: Entry 5 of 15   File: USPT   Apr 10, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6216163 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus providing for automatically restarting a client-server
connection in a distributed network

Brief Summary Text (13):
A method for monitoring network performance in a distributed network is described. The
method provides a user interface allowing easy visualization of the performance
together with methods and apparatus for determining the distance from a client to a
server in the network, for determining a service provider domain, for determining
network congestion level, for determining bottleneck throughput, for determining
bottleneck location, for determining page retrieval time and for automatically
restarting a page under predetermined conditions.

Detailed Description Text (12):
The visualization tool provides an interface 201. The interface 201 includes relatively
traditional tools such as FILE, VIEW, WINDOW, HELP, blocks 202 and 203 which will not
be discussed here in detail. In addition, the visualization tool includes a textual
scrolling display line 204 which scrolls textual network status information.

Detailed Description Text (13):
The visualization tool also provide a graphical depiction of the connection between
computer 101 and server 141 in box 205. In box 205, computer 101 is illustrated as
being 13 hops from server 141. The status of the communication between the two devices
("Transferring data") is noted in text and is also graphically noted by a "flying page"
which moves across the graphical display from the server to the computer.

Detailed Description Text (50):
In any event, the network throughput can be computed based on the delay and packet size
differences, block 636. In the example, to send an extra 600 bytes (700-100), it
required an additional 10 seconds. Thus, the current network throughput is thus
computed at a data transmission rate maximum of 60 bytes per second in the example.

CLAIMS:

8. A client comprising:

a) a first data storage programmed to contain a client application program;

b) a second data storage programmed to contain a socket layer program;

c) a third data storage programmed to contain a network layer program;

d) a fourth data storage programmed to contain a socket filter program which, when
executing, intercepts communications between the network layer program and the client
application program and provides the communications to a socket analysis program; and

e) a fifth data storage programmed to contain the socket analysis program which, when
executing, maintains socket status information and analyzes events, and computes a page
retrieval time, wherein the socket analysis program automatically restarts a page
request if the page retrieval time exceeds a predetermined threshold.

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L11: Entry 7 of 15   File: USPT   Sep 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6115393 A
TITLE: Network monitoring

Detailed Description Text (133):
The rate and % fields of network event variables are updated differently than counter
or meter fields in that they are calculated at fixed intervals rather than on receipt
of data from the network.

Detailed Description Text (139):
The calculation algorithms for the rate and % fields of network event variables are as
follows.

Detailed Description Text (317):
Network event statistics are maintained on a per network, per segment and per node
basis. Within a node, statistics are maintained on a per address (as appropriate to the
protocol layer--IP address, port number, . . .) and per connection basis. Per network
statistics are always derived by the Workstation from the per segment variables
maintained by the Monitors. Subsets of the basic statistics are maintained on a node to
node and segment to segment basis.

Detailed Description Text (326):
3. The node status change is propagated up through the (map) hierarchy to support the
case where the node is not visible on the screen. This is as provided by SNM.

Detailed Description Text (328):
After the user has selected an object from the map and invokes the display tools, the
summary tool generates the user's initial screen at the Management Workstation. It
presents a set of statistical data selected to give an overview of the operational
status of the object (e.g., a selected node or segment). The Workstation polls the
Monitor for the data required by the Summary Tool display screens.

Detailed Description Text (352):
Referring the FIG. 24, the details of the training procedure for adaptively setting the
Network Monitor thresholds are as follows. To begin training, the Workstation sends a
start learning command to the Network Monitors from which performance data is desired
(step 302). The start learning command disables the thresholds within the Network
Monitor and causes the Network Monitor to periodically send data for a predefined set
of network parameters to the Management Workstation. (Disabling the thresholds,
however, is not necessary. One could have the learning mode operational in parallel
with monitoring using existing thresholds.) The set of parameters may be any or all of
the previously mentioned parameters for which thresholds are or may be defined.

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L11: Entry 8 of 15   File: USPT   Jul 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6088588 A
TITLE: Method and wireless terminal for monitoring communications and providing network
with terminal operation information

Brief Summary Text (5):
Consequently, it is important for a service provider to monitor network performance and
properly diagnose problems in network coverage in order to provide suitable service to
subscribers. This is generally described as Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
(hereafter OAM).

Brief Summary Text (7):
Other systems monitor network performance as viewed from the network base stations on a
regular basis. In these cellular systems, the network OAM ends at the cell site.
Performance of the system is measured with statistical information of mobile activity.
System diagnostics are run with test equipment adjunct to the base station. These
systems provide useful monitoring of conditions from the base stations' perspective,
but are not capable of monitoring conditions from a terminal's perspective. This
presents problems as asymmetrical conditions often occur, which can significantly
degrade a terminal's reception of communications from its basestation, without
necessarily degrading the basestation's reception of

Brief Summary Text (19):
In monitoring its communications with the network, the terminal monitors the air
interface for call connection events and also makes regular measurements of network
performance (e.g., bit error rate (BER) and received signal strength (RSS) logs
measured at the terminal). The terminal then maintains and updates records relating to
these call connection events and network performance. These records can comprise simple
counters of event failures for each parameter monitored by the terminal. Alternatively
these records can include more detailed information relating to each parameter, e.g., a
call log including the time and date, channel, and duration of any failure, and events
prior to the failure. This information can later be retrieved by the network. This
information is useful as it serves as an indication of the terminal's view of the
system performance.

Brief Summary Text (22):
In addition to monitoring network performance, the terminal can also carry out self
monitoring of its own systems, and report any failures to the network. Advantageously,
this provides for the early detection of CPE (Customer Premise Equipment) problems. The
service provider can in turn arrange to fix a problem before the subscriber's service
is seriously effected; potentially before the customer complains, or even becomes aware
of the problem.

Detailed Description Text (34):
Referring to the Physical Layer Monitoring flow chart, the DVCC/SAT status is checked
410. If the fade timer is exceeded the terminal updates a fade timer record, 411, and
the call is dropped. The terminal returns to 110 and scanning the control channels.

Detailed Description Text (41):
The terminal enters the test call mode 542 in response to condition being satisfied.
This condition includes receiving an autoconnect order message 540 as described above.
Other conditions include having one of the OA&M counter values exceed a predefined or
remotely downloaded threshold, or on the expiration of specified time period from the
last test call, or on a scheduled time basis, in which case the terminal can initiate a
test call 532, for example, to a predefined network number associated with a network
OAM function. If an appropriate condition is satisfied, the terminal enters the test
mode 542. In test call mode, the terminal transmits its stored data, either all of it,

or specific records requested by the network 544. Optionally, selective terminal tests 546 can be initiated, stopped and results transmitted to the base station as will be discussed below. Additionally, local hardware status, power and battery status can be determined and transmitted.